

HARDING MIFFED, AND THAT'S WHY HE DIDN'T SEE WILSON

Received No Congratulations
From the White House
on His Election.

NOT INVITED TO CALL

Wilson Merely Stated He
Would "Be Glad to See
Harding."

By David Lawrence.
(Special Correspondent of The Evening World.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. (Copyright, 1920.)—Warren Harding has come and gone and the expected conference between Woodrow Wilson and the President-elect failed to materialize. People may justly ask why. The truth of the matter may reveal an unfortunate hesitancy on the part of both of the gentlemen concerned to take the initiative and a disposition on the part of each to stick to his own conception of the proprieties, but the facts are these:

White House officials let it be known to newspapermen several days ago that the President would "be glad to see Senator Harding." The hint was promptly taken and published. It reached the ears of the President-elect.

Senator Harding considered whether he ought to accept or ignore the informal round-about sort of an invitation. He finally told friends he would merely leave his card and pay his respects unless he received a formal invitation or direct request to come to the executive mansion for a conference.

GOT NO CONGRATULATION FROM WILSON ON ELECTION.

The President-elect would have gladly accepted an invitation if he had been given one. He hesitated for this reason: He really didn't know whether the President wanted to see him. He remembered incidentally that of all the messages of congratulation received after the election returns came in, including a message from Gov. Cox himself, not a word came from the White House. Senator Harding has told friends he is at a loss to understand it.

Indeed it may be said that back of Mr. Harding's declaration of the battleship tendered him by the President for the cruise to Panama was a trace of concern over the failure of Mr. Wilson to send any congratulatory message. Of course, when the "Mayflower" was offered for the trip to Washington from Hampton Roads, the stop at Bedford, Virginia, made a rail journey unavoidable and the "Mayflower" simply couldn't have been as convenient.

The battleship might have been accepted but for the wonder in the mind of Mr. Harding as to the absence of any congratulatory message from Mr. Wilson. The public may have lost sight of the fact but Senator Harding didn't.

It will be recalled that Charles Evans Hughes didn't send a congratulatory message to Mr. Wilson after election day in 1916, but that was because there was some doubt about the result, and finally Mr. Hughes did send a telegram. However this time there was no doubt about the returns.

FRIENDS EXPLAIN THE SILENCE OF PRESIDENT WILSON.

In defense of the matter, some of his friends venture the suggestion that he did not feel that he could extend congratulations with any degree of sincerity and that he didn't want to seem hypocritical about it. To ask "I congratulate you on your victory over us" would have been inconsistent with an honest mind. It is asserted, but then other friends wonder why the President didn't simply confine his message to the expression of hope that America would profit by the Harding administration and that Mr. Harding would be successful.

The incident is important in that it prevented a frank and full discussion by the outgoing president and the incoming president of some of the most perplexing problems in the nation's history. It is true that presidents-elect do not always confer with the man who is still in the White House after election day, but precedents have been broken in recent years because of the extraordinary character of the problems before the Government.

Indeed, there will have to be many a conference between department heads of the incoming and outgoing administration in the interest of good government and the hope was that the two chiefs would set an example for their associates. It may get some to know that this is true—Senator Harding will not seek a conference with President Wilson but will attend one if he is personally invited.

Cope Out on Habeas Corpus Writ. Edward Cope, who describes himself as "a point of contact for men of affairs with new value," who on Monday was sent to jail for contempt of court, was temporarily released this morning on a writ of habeas corpus. Justice Thayer heard arguments on the application, but reserved his decision until Dec. 20. Cope refused to answer questions before the Bronx Grand Jury as to his business.

MISS M'SWINEY ON STAND TELLS OF IRELAND AS IT IS

Blames British System of Education and Calls Sinn Fein "a Policy."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—American aid for Irish independence can best be exerted through "efforts to gain the truth about actual conditions."

Miss Mary MacSwiney, sister of the late Lord Mayor of Cork, said today before the commission of the Committee of One Hundred investigating the Irish question.

Miss MacSwiney was the first witness called when the commission resumed its hearings after an interruption of several weeks.

Miss MacSwiney told the commission she had come to America to aid "her friends in obtaining the facts" about conditions in Ireland.

She asserted an impression prevails that the move for Irish independence is fostered entirely by the Catholics. This she denied, asserting that Protestants and Catholics were equally represented in the movement.

The system of education established in Ireland by the British was criticized by Miss MacSwiney, who declared that "most of the people of Ireland do not know how to express themselves."

"These conditions with respect to education," she continued, "have made it possible for anti-Irish groups in England to say that the Irish citizens do not want independence. The difficulty is that long years of British domination have not permitted the Irish as a people to develop mentally."

Miss MacSwiney gave a historical account of the development of the Sinn Fein and of which she described as attempts of the British officials to destroy the sentiment.

"It simply is a phase meaning 'ourselves,'" she explained. "It is a policy just as you have your Republican or Democratic policies."

Miss MacSwiney told of the activities of her brother in aiding the development of Irish industries. She said he founded the original Industrial Development League and was responsible for sending out consular agents to many lands.

The witness gave a vivid description of the "gun running" which she said was participated in by both the Irish Volunteers and Ulsterists, led by Sir Edward Carson.

Declaring that the British always had boasted that they wanted to treat both North and South alike, Miss MacSwiney said she believed the supporters of the "gun running" by the Irish Volunteers was proof that they were not fair.

She said that America "has not made the world safe for democracy." "You should be aware," she said, "that when England got what she wanted, Miss MacSwiney declared, 'The world has been made safe for a little while, but when England gets control of all oil, all coal and all else that she wants there will be other troubles.'"

Miss MacSwiney told the commission that she strongly protested "against the introduction of the low-republicans in Ireland who do anything to secure the aid of the Central powers" during the war. "They did not," she said, "but if they had been able to do so, they would have done so."

She admitted and defended the securing of guns by Ireland from Germany, but denied that Ireland received money from Germany. "I thought," she insisted, "Ireland had a perfect right to do so, if she had desired."

"We were at war with England," she declared, "and we had the right of choosing Germany as an ally against England if we wanted to."

GLAND OF MONKEY IN STUNTED GIRL

Successfully Transplanted Into Victim of 17 Years' Imprisonment in Cellar.

CHICAGO, Dec. 8. (United Press.)—The thyroid gland of a monkey was successfully transplanted today to the body of Mary Kolwinski, nineteen-year-old girl, who was hidden in a cellar for seventeen years. Physicians hope the gland will aid the girl to recover her mental and physical growth, dwarfed by the long years in a dark cellar.

The operation at the American Hospital took nearly an hour. Led by the medical profession of the city attended, Doctors Bernard Klein and Max Hirsch, who conducted the operation pronounced it a success and predicted it would have the desired effect of strengthening the girl physically and mentally.

The monkey from which the gland was obtained will live.

WOMAN HIT BY FAKE GAS MAN

Tailor Arrested in Held in \$1,500 Bail.

Peter Ambrose, a tailor, living at 113 West 19th Street, was held in \$1,500 bail by Magistrate Thomas in the West Side Court today on a charge of hitting Mrs. Gertrude Morton of No. 413 West 29th Street on the head with a pair of pliers yesterday after gaining admittance to her home by saying he was called by the gas company to fix a gas stove.

Mrs. Morton said her assailant accompanied her after making a pretense of repairing her gas stove. He then drew a pair of pliers from his pocket and struck her on the head with the tool. She was taken to the hospital and is recovering.

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TARIFF REVISION FIRST OF PROGRAM OF EXTRA SESSION

Hearings Will Begin Jan. 6, It
Is Announced—Tax Changes
Up Before Christmas.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Revision of the tariff will be one of the first things sought at the extra session of Congress, which President-elect Harding is expected to call immediately after his inauguration, (Chairman Fordney, of the House Ways and Means Committee, said today after a conference of the Republican members of the committee to decide on a legislative programme for this session.

Changes in the tax laws will be considered by the committee before the Christmas recess of the present Congress. Mr. Fordney said, and hearings probably will be held. The committee on the tariff revisions will begin Jan. 6 and will end Feb. 16, under the tentative programme adopted today.

Chairman Fordney said it was planned to submit an actual drafting of the new tariff bill as soon as the special session of Congress convened, probably in mid-March, and that it was hoped that the measure would be ready for House action late in the spring or early in the summer.

who had been in the crash, called up Mrs. Feder on the telephone and learned she was "Patsy Gilmartin."

"You may not remember me, but I should like to tell you," she said. "You saved my husband's life by sending me to work in a tailors, for I would have been hanged if I had been late once more."

Meyer, the driver of the truck, was held in \$2,500 bail on a homicide charge by Magistrate Brothman. Assistant District Attorney J. J. McLaughlin told the court that Meyer arrived Meyer was not to blame for the accident and turned the only way he could to avoid a collision. It was thought best, however, to hold Meyer until a thorough investigation was made by the Medical Examiner's office and the District Attorney's office.

Policeman Ziegler, who arraigned Meyer, said the bus was on express schedule and made no stops between 110th and 87th Streets.

ONE IS DEAD, 20 HURT WHEN BUS OVERTURNS ON FIFTH AVENUE

(Continued From First Page)

170th Street, shock and bruises. Lieberman, David, No. 709 West 177th Street, contusions of leg.

McDemott, Helen, No. 563 West 173rd Street, treated for hysteria.

Rubin, Anna, twenty-three, No. 559 West 176th Street, contusions of body.

Russell, Mary, forty-three, bruises and lacerations.

Harrierty, Mary, twenty, No. 501 West 171st Street, shock.

Liebowitz, Ray, twenty-four, of No. 1551 7th Avenue, injuries to wrist.

Galidank, Rose, twenty-six years old, No. 231 West 112th Street, possible fractured skull.

In addition, many other passengers cut by flying glass or shaken when to their homes without medical attention.

Meyer, driving a five-ton load of coal for the Nelson, Vanderhoff Company, of No. 56 Montgomery Avenue, Jersey City, was going east on the Central Park roadway and was about to turn into Fifth Avenue when the southbound bus, running at a fair rate of speed, passed the corner. The police explanation is that the truck driver was accustomed to driving in Jersey City, where the east and west traffic has the right of way. The bus driver was following the New York rule, which gives north and south traffic the right of way.

At any rate, witnesses said neither driver showed signs until a collision appeared inevitable. Then the bus went over on the sidewalk on the 72nd Street side, overturning on the passengers. Most of the injured were by flying glass from the shattered windows and falling bodies, and from wreckage piled on the bus itself. The truck, which also swerved over the curb, came to a stop on the sidewalk, crushed into and detached a lamp post but was not seriously damaged. The driver of the truck escaped injury.

Policemen Brothman and Sullivan of the East 67th Street Station and T. J. McLaughlin, the driver of the bus, removed the injured until the victims received first aid treatment in Mrs. Feder's luxurious reception room.

The father, who let himself be known only as Oscar, aided the surgeon. After the child had been removed to the Presbyterian Hospital, the injured were sent to ambulances to the Presbyterian Hospital, Flower and Lenox Hills Hospitals. It was in the Lenox Hills Hospital that Callen, the driver of the bus, died, about an hour after the accident.

In addition to caring for the injured, Mrs. Feder called taxicabs to remove the injured and the last of the injured were sent to the hospital. Mrs. Whitely and other wealthy women hurriedly rendered aid the help they could in the emergency. Before the ambulance arrived, they arranged for the removal of some of the injured in taxicabs, paying all the bills.

"Anybody with a heart would have done as I did," Mrs. Feder told an Evening World reporter after the last of the injured had been removed from her home. She was pale and trembling from her experiences in helping to care for the injured, and many of the beautiful furnishings of the home were littered about the room.

Mrs. Feder's husband was at breakfast when the accident occurred. He helped some of the injured into his home and worked over them without revealing his identity to any of the other first aid workers, even taking a taxi to the hospital from his home and other aid workers.

Several hours after the accident a girl giving the name of Mary Clarice,

MRS. ELISE H. VOLCK TO BE BRIDE, DEC. 18, OF EDWIN P. WANNER



Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck.

Ceremony Will Be at Home of Her Parents, Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Holmes.

Mrs. Elise Holmes Volck, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Holmes, will become the bride of Edwin P. Wanner, Thursday, Dec. 16, at the home of her parents, No. 114 East 74th Street. Mrs. Edward Wemple will be the matron of honor and Leo Wanner will serve as his brother's best man.

who had been in the crash, called up Mrs. Feder on the telephone and learned she was "Patsy Gilmartin."

"You may not remember me, but I should like to tell you," she said. "You saved my husband's life by sending me to work in a tailors, for I would have been hanged if I had been late once more."

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APPELATE TERM SUSTAINS THE LAW AGAINST EVICTION

(Continued From First Page)

such use by continuance of the present law.

"The owner cannot change the person of the user simply from preference of another, even though that other may be the more person or grade of user. The owner is ready to pay a greater sum for the use."

"Thus far, but no further, the 'consequence may impair its use,' but this, as we have seen, as decided by the Supreme Court, is not the 'right' contemplated by the Constitution. The judiciary is not supreme, but with respect to the consequences of the exercise of a sovereign law power of the Legislature, it may act as a given case of a judicial question necessary to the decision as to the rights of the plaintiffs then before the court."

"The Legislature is not dealing with an invasion of rights. It is not yielding to a new variation of the cry of 'broad and deep' in order to assure the present home to citizens who pay for their habitation confronted with the stress of circumstances."

"Could not the Legislature have asked what city, even our City of New York, however law abiding, can maintain its peace, health and order against the consequences of the exercise of perhaps thousands of its law-abiding citizens so that they may become outcasts with no places to lay their heads?"

"What consequences, in this most densely populated city ever known, may not follow when the life and health of these citizens and their families face the peril of homelessness? All landlords are not profiteers and many are humanitarians. There may be, there must be, isolated cases of hardship in all applications for the rule of the greatest good for the greatest number."

"The house of the owner may be destroyed to prevent the spread of fire, but what is the chief peril of contagion, but the destruction of shelter, whereupon civil government may totter, pestilence may come and anarchy stalk in."

"Concede that this statute does not add one foot square to the housing accommodations of the people in the City of New York, what does it matter if there remains the question of the preservation of civil order and health and life?"

"If we can, I think we may suppose that the Legislature believed that this might make for the peace and health and life of this community. Upon this view might it not be 'compensatory' incident to keep 'morality'—the owner who proposes to continue the use of his land for tenants, should not have a right to the use of his land without reason or moral basis?"

"New occasions make new duties," the attorney general cannot see that the statute before the court is a collective responsibility beyond the spirit and the law of our land."

Dismissing Justice Blackman said he thought the decision interpreted broadly. It appeared that the plaintiffs had obtained an eviction order in the Municipal Court and the only way to cause the eviction was to compel its service. The landlord had no other remedy, and was therefore compelled to his rights as a landlord.

It was announced the case would be carried to the Court of Appeals.

BIG BUILDERS CAN'T USE TRIM MADE IN MID-WEST CITIES

(Continued From First Page)

subpoena to go back and bring the minute books of the board.

ASKS THAT MAN BE SUBSTITUTED.

When Mrs. MacDonald had been accused Mr. Untermyer begged Senator Brackett to substitute some other officer of the Board and Gravel Board of Trade for the girl. Senator Brackett refused, even when Mr. Untermyer said he feared he must indict her for contempt for obeying the Senator's legal instructions.

Peter Gallagher said the Goodwin-Gallagher Company was made up of the Phoenix, Goodwin, Gallagher and Crescent and digging companies and the Manhattan, Lenox and J. L. Keating retail companies, controlling the entire output of Clay Bay sand, specified solely by many architects.

"The company sold 1,300,000 yards of sand and gravel last year; that was about \$1,500,000 worth of business," Mr. Gallagher said.

Cornelius Gallagher, who hired Mrs. MacDonald, Mr. Gallagher said, was his cousin and the general manager of the Manhattan Sand Company.

Mr. Horowitz described the Thompson Street Company as having a yearly building business of \$500,000. It buys all its materials except steam heating pipe, which it manufactures. It has \$25,000,000 worth of building work now under construction. Its capital is over \$2,000,000. The company created the Equitable, Woodworth and Municipal Buildings among others.

Q. Describe conditions in the material market as to getting competitive bids. A. It is impossible to get competitive conditions in buying plumbing materials, limestone, marble, brick, cement lime or fireproofing, steel. We have not had experience lately as to electricity or heating material because we furnish them to ourselves.

Q. How about lumber? A. It is pretty well lined up. Prices are uniform except for trim. But our carpenters will not handle trim except it is furnished by manufacturers who meet union conditions as to wages. Michigan and Ohio factories, where much trim is manufactured, are barred from this city. There is competition among the manufacturers who are acceptable to the New York carpenters.

Q. But what is your opinion of this talk about "open shops"? It is all a blind, is it not? A shop is either union or non-union? A. I believe that to be true. The term "open shop" is merely a device to defeat organized union labor.

Mr. Horowitz's supplied figures as to the costs of erecting the new building at No. 200 Park Avenue. Indiana limestone was used he said.

SAVED BY HAVING NO COMPETITIVE BIDS.

"We avoided asking for competitive bids from the ring" he said. "We went to Indiana and bought the limestone and brought it on here. Then we selected William Bradley arbitrarily as the contractor and agreed to pay him for cutting and setting at actual cost plus \$10,000. The final cost was \$2.5 a cubic foot.

Q. You know the Heinlein bid for the new Court House was \$9 a cubic foot? A. Yes. That is what we would have had to pay if we had asked for competitive bids.

Q. By not asking for competitive bids you saved nearly \$4 a cubic foot? A. Yes; \$2.5 is what was about a year ago if all this indecent graft was squeezed out.

Q. How were you able to buy the stone in Indiana over the heads of the dealers? A. We sent a representative of Bradley to Indiana, and ostensibly the stone was bought by the contractor. There is no objection to a direct purchase on non-competitive jobs.

Q. Then under present or recent conditions to ask for competitive bids establishes merely a competition in increasing cost? A. Yes.

The costs of marble construction have fallen from 20 to 40 per cent. within the last few weeks, Mr. Horowitz said.

Q. Are the present prices fair? A. Yes. We think so. We make our own estimates as a check. Formerly competitive bids were far in excess. Now competitive bids are very close to our own estimate.

Q. Do they now afford a fair profit? A. An entirely fair profit. The cream has been taken off.

Q. By cream you mean the excessive profit? A. Yes.

Mr. Horowitz showed accounts of the building at No. 200 Park Avenue, where the recent drop in prices effected a saving of \$17,000 on marble.

Q. You work on a cost plus basis? A. We prefer another system. We agree to erect a building at a cost not to exceed a certain figure. We charge a fixed fee. We charge the exact cost. We prefer this method because human nature is suspicious and we are able to eliminate any suspicion that we are boosting costs in order to increase our own profits through a percentage.

In erecting the Straube building at Fifth Avenue and 46th Street, Mr. Horowitz said bids were asked from seven firms. All members of the

\$24,010,000,000 NET COST OF WORLD WAR TO U. S. FROM APRIL, 1917, TO JUNE 30 LAST

Total Expenses in That Period 13 Billions
More—About 16 Billions Raised by
Taxes, Etc.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.

The net cost of the war to the American Government was fixed by Secretary Houston today at \$24,010,000,000. This covers actual prosecution of the war from April 6, 1917, to June 30 last.

Total expenditures by the Government during the period covered, excepting only postal disbursements from postal revenues, were \$38,830, \$12,895, Treasury figures showed. Of this amount \$16,078,844,997 was obtained in taxes and revenue from sources other than borrowed money.

Builders' Supply Bureau, including the Empire Brick and Supply Co., John A. McCarthy, the Standard Supply Co., John A. Philbrick & Co. The proposals were for brick, Portland cement, and the like. The bids were exactly alike. That for brick, for instance, he said, were all "market price plus \$1.75 per thousand for cartage plus 15 per cent. profit."

Q. No matter how much the distances from the yard to the job varied, the charge of cartage was the same? A. To a cent.

Similar conditions obtained in the sand and gravel purchases. The Matlone Sand Company, Joseph Tino, Lenox Sand & Gravel Co. and Lankin Bros. all submitted exactly similar bids—\$2.50 a cubic yard for sand, \$3.50 a cubic yard for gravel; crushed stone, \$3.50 a yard. The Material Dealers Company, a subsidiary of the Fuller Construction Company, cut prices.

Q. What was the matter with these other bids? Did you show the bid of each to the other? A. No. Somebody else did that. (Laughter.)

Among those listed by Mr. Untermyer in open session as sought in vain by the committee were Thomas Lankin, Mr. Rodan and Mr. Mahoney all sand and gravel men; Frank Wise, John A. McCarthy, close associate of Charles F. Murphy; John P. Kane, Cornelius McGilre, Mr. Killeen of Bell & McCuller and Auditor Charles A. building material dealers. Mr. Untermyer said he could name an indefinite number of others.

At the opening of the session today Mr. Untermyer asked for all of these and for E. B. Clark, secretary of the Sand and Gravel Board of Trade; Richard Pike, John T. Taggart and Joseph Moran, business agents of the Building Trades Council and stenographers of Robert P. Brinnell; Theodore Wood and Frank E. Wise, material dealers.

Sixth Indentment Returned Against Brinnell. A new indictment was filed today against Robert P. Brinnell of the Building Trades Council by the November Grand Jury. This makes his record six.

The new indictment charges that on Sept. 25, Mrs. MacDonald, who was erecting a building at No. 220 West 56th Street, was threatened that unless he paid \$5,000 a strike would be called.

Brinnell was held under his original bail bond of \$100,000.

FIGHT ON PACKERS OPENS IN SENATE

Senator Kenyon of Iowa Begins Debate of Bill to License Central.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—A new effort to establish Government control over the meat packing industry was launched in the Senate today when debate opened on the Kenyon-Kendrick Bill providing for control over the meat industry through a Federal live stock commission.

Senator Kenyon, Iowa, opened the fight for the measure with a speech to show the need of regulatory legislation. Opponents of the bill permitted it to come up with the understanding that as soon as Kenyon had finished speaking the measure would be laid aside for the time being to permit consideration of other matters.

"The stock producers of the country have been robbed of millions of dollars in the past thirty years by the practices of the great packing monopoly," Kenyon charged, declaring that the packing monopoly constitutes a "menace to the food supply to the United States."

"The five great packers, acting individually and collectively, control the meat industry of the country. Some small concerns are allowed to live. The five great packers control 374 corporations here and abroad. They deal in thousands of commodities."

64TH HOUR BICYCLE SCORE.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN, N. Y., Dec. 5.—The six-day score at 4 o'clock, 64th hour, was as follows:

	Miles.	Time.
Brocco and Coburn	1061	7
De Baetes and Persyn	1061	6
VanHevel and Vandenberg	1061	6
Egg and McNamara	1061	5
Spears and Lawrence	1061	5
Verri and Belloni	1061	5
Piani and Leone	1061	5
Vanneck and Miquel	1061	5
Bedell and Thomas	1061	5
Byron and Stahle	1061	5
Taylor and Smith	1061	5
Sutter and Sutter	1061	4
Grimm and Vandivelle	1061	3